
Öland
Impressions
alo.studio 2012

# About this book

I travelled through the Island of Öland in Sweden during september 2012, from Kalmar over the bridge to the south through the Stora Alvaret to the south on the west side and to the north on the east side.

I had as usual my camera by me and as usual, I took photographs during my trip, which I processed in my hole, as they looked as my impressions.

I looked mostly at the nature and the landscape of the island and my pictures are showing first of all the feedback of my disposition looking to this primeval landscape which testimonaties of a long geological history.

Those impressions are showed in this publication, as they are. It‘s only a photographic album of one place on a certain moment.

alo, september 2012

google maps, maps.google.com

# About Öland

Öland (English: Island land) is the second largest Swedish island and the smallest of the traditional provinces of Sweden. Öland has an area of 1,342 km² and is located in the Baltic Sea just off the coast of Småland.
The island has 25,000 inhabitants, but during Swedish Midsummer it is visited by up to 500,000 people. It is separated from the mainland by the Kalmar Strait and connected to it by the 6 km Öland Bridge, which opened in 1972.

Archaeological evidence indicates the island of Öland was settled about 8000 BC, with excavations dating from the Paleolithic era showing the presence of hunter-gatherers. In the early Stone Age, settlers from the mainland migrated across the ice bridge that connected the island across the Kalmar Strait.
Evidence of habitation of Öland (known in earlier times as Oelandia) occurred at least as early as 6000 BC, when there were stone age settlements at Alby and other locations on the island. Burial grounds from the Iron Age through the Viking Age are clearly visible at Gettlinge, Hulterstad and other places on the perimeter ridge including stone ships.
There are nineteen Iron Age ringforts identified on the island, only one of which, Eketorp, has been completely excavated, yielding over 24,000 artifacts. Around 900 AD, Wulfstan of Hedeby called the island "Eowland", the land of the Eowans.
The dominant environmental feature of the island is the Stora Alvaret, a limestone pavement which is the habitat of numerous rare and endangered species. The first known scientific study of the biota of the Stora Alvaret occurred in the year 1741 with the visit of Linnaeus.
The underlying bedrock layer is mainly Cambrian sandstone and alum chert, and Ordovician limestone that dates from an approximate range of 540 to 450 million years ago. The Cambrian trilobite Eccaparadoxides oelandicus is named after Öland
Öland is served by a perimeter highway, Route 136.
In 2011 the Gripen Gas company filed a request for test drilling on Öland for natural gas. The request was approved by Bergsstaten, the governmental agency responsible for handling geological issues regarding prospecting. The approval has been met with critique on the municipal and county administrative levels, citing that the many cracks in the limestone bedrock could cause the groundwater to become contaminated by the gas prospecting.

(From: Wikipedia- the free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org)













































































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